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APPLICATION NO.	1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/837,205		04/19/2001	Shinichiro Eto	2001_0469A 1208		
513	7590	08/09/2004		EXAMINER		
WENDERO 2033 K STR		ND & PONACK, I v	L.L.P.	TRUONG, CAMQUY		
SUITE 800				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHING	ron, do	20006-1021		2127		
				DATE MAIL ED. 09/00/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	\sim		
. •	09/837,205	ETO ET AL.	6		
` Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Camquy Truong	2127			
The MAILING DATE of this communication		vith the correspondence addre	ess		
Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RITHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 Clafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a n. a reply within the statutory minimum of thi eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO statute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this comm IBANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nunication.		
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u>19 April 2001</u> .				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑	This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits					
closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex parte Quayl</i> e, 1935 C.I	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are pending in the applica	ation.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	ndrawn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	nd/ar alastian requirement				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exa	miner.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐	accepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the country. The oath or declaration is objected to by the	· ·	- , , ,	• •		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	eign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	•				
 Certified copies of the priority docur 	ments have been received.				
2. Certified copies of the priority docur		· · · ———			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the		n received in this National Sta	age .		
application from the International Bu * See the attached detailed Office action for a		t roceived			
See the attached detailed Office action for a	a list of the certified copies flo	received.			
Attachment(s)		·			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)			
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-15	52)		
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/S Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	6) Other:	* *	<i>,-</i> ,		
S. Patent and Trademark Office					

Application/Control Number: 09/837,205

Art Unit 2127

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. Claims 1-25 are presented for examination.
- 2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The current title is imprecise.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly as the invention.
 - a. The claim language in the following claim is not clearly understood:
 - i. As to claim 1, lines 2-5, it is unclear what is meant by " to run on ... to each of a plurality of tasks to run on a real-time OS and simulates". (i.e. it is not sure what the real-time OS simulator is trying to simulate and what is running in the simulator? The task processing thread or the plurality of tasks.); line 11, it is uncertain what is meant by " run by suspending and resuming " (i.e. the running task processing threads is suspended and then later is resumed?); line 12, it is not clearly indicated who has the capabilities of the multithread OS

> (i.e. the task switching thread, the suspended task processing threads or the resumed task processing threads).

ii. As to claims 14 and 20, lines 3-5, it is unclear what is meant by "to run on ... to each of a plurality of tasks to run on a real-time OS and simulates". (i.e. it is not sure what the program for a simulation method is trying to simulate and what is running in the simulator? The task processing thread or the plurality of tasks.); line 12-13, it is uncertain what is meant by "run by suspending and resuming " (i.e. the running task processing threads is suspended and then later is resumed?); line 12, it is not clearly indicated who has the capabilities of the multithread OS (i.e. the task switching thread, the suspended task processing threads or the resumed task processing threads).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1, 6-7, 10-14, 17, 19-20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borkenhagen et al. (US. 6,567,839 B1) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

As to claims 1, 14 and 20, Borkenhagen teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: a task processing thread to run on a general-purpose multi-thread OS (abstract), comprising:

Task switching instruction means for receiving a request issued from said task processing thread and providing an instruction for switching the tasks in response to said request (col.12, lines 20-26 and lines 47-50); and

A task switching thread (thread switch logic, col. 11, line 24) for making selected one of said task processing threads run by suspending and resuming said task processing threads with capabilities of said multi-thread OS in cooperation with said task switching instruction means (col. 11, lines, 22-33; col.12, lines 53-55; col. 12, lines 54-55; col. 15, lines 42-45).

- 7. Borkenhagen does not explicitly teach that the system is a real-time OS simulator. However, AAPA teaches a real-time OS simulator (page 2, line 3).
- 8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Borkenhagen and AAPA because AAPA's real-time OS simulator would increase the efficiency and reliability of Borkenhagen's system by simulate the process during software development.

9. As to claims 6 and 17, Borkenhagen teaches task switching instruction mean provide the instruction to said task switching thread after selecting a task processing thread to run next (col.11, lines 22-32; col.12, lines 19-26). The task switching thread has to determine the active thread first in order to receive the instruction for switching the task;

Task witching thread runs with a higher priority than said task processing threads and, in response to the instruction, suspend a preceding running task processing thread and then resumes the selected task processing thread (col.11, lines 23-35. The task switching thread determines which thread to execute so it has to run with a higher priority).

- 10. As to claims 7, Borkenhagen teaches task processing thread means for creating said task processing thread (col.16, lines 38-41 and lines 55-60).
- 11. As to claims 10-11,19 and 25, Borkenhagen teaches interrupt-handling mean for receiving an interrupt request issued by an interrupt thread that generates a pseudo-interrupt, suspending a running task processing thread, calling an interrupt handler corresponding to the interrupt for resuming (col.6, line 3 and lines 29-41; col.11, lines 32-35; col.15, lines 41-46).

- 12. As to claims 12, Borkenhagen teaches interrupt thread includes a system clock interrupt thread that generates a pseudo-interrupt at predetermined time intervals (col.15, lines 2-6; col.17, lines 61-62; col.18, line 44).
- 13. As to claim 13, Borkenhagen teaches interrupt thread creating means for creating said interrupt thread (col. 23, lines 9-10).
- 14. Claims 2-3, 5 and 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borkenhagen et al. (US. 6,567,839 B1) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) and further in view of Milot et al. (US. Patent 6,437,788 B1).
- 15. As to claims 2,15 and 21, Borkenhagen teaches task switching instruction means selects a task processing thread to run next (col.15, lines 45-46), provides the instruction for switching the tasks to said task switching thread (col.12, lines, 22-26 and lines 46-49) and

In response to the instruction, said task switching thread resumes the selected task processing thread after a preceding running task processing thread is suspend (col.11, lines 32-35; col. 12, lines 54-55).

16. Borkenhagen and AAPA do not explicitly teach suspend the task processing thread that has issued said request. However, Milot teaches

suspending the task processing thread that has issued said request (col.4, lines 62-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Borkenhagen, AAPA and Milot because Milot's suspending the task processing thread that has issued request would eliminate the requirement for large amounts of kernel memory being dedicated to texture.

- 17. As to claim 3, Borkenhagen teaches in response to the instruction for switching the tasks, said task switching thread checks at predetermined intervals whether the preceding running task thread is suspend or not (col. 6, lines 14-15; abstract; col.18, lines 52-27).
- 18. As to claim 5, Borkenhagen teaches task switching instruction means provides the instruction to said task switching thread after said task switching thread is enable to start processing (col.11, lines 23-33).
- 19. Claims 4,16 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borkenhagen et al. (US. 6,567,839 B1) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) and in further in view of Hutchison et al. (US. Patent 6,026,428).

20. As to claims 4, 16, 22 and 23, Borkenhagen teaches task switching instruction means selects a task processing thread to run next (col.7, lines 60-63; col.11, lines 23- 25 and lines 44-45), provides the instruction for switching the tasks to said task switching thread (col.12, lines, 21-26 and lines 49-50; col.8, lines 46-49) and

In response to the instruction, said task switching thread suspends a preceding running task processing thread (col. 11, lines 23-35);

- 21. Borkenhagen and AAPA do not teach setting the task processing thread that has issued said request in a waiting state. However, Hutchison teaches the thread manager put the thread into a wait state.
- 22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Borkenhagen, AAPA and Hutchison because Hutchison's setting the task processing thread that has issued said request in a waiting state would provide a flexible mechanism to allow all of these programs/services to coexist and yet have the execution thread have the Context set up.
- 23. Claims 8-9,18 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borkenhagen et al. (US. 6,567,839 B1) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) and further in view of Shi et al. (US. 6,757,897 B1).

- 24. As to claims 8-9, 18 and 24 Borkenhagen and AAPA disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claim limitation "exception handling". Shi teaches exception handling (col. 1, lines, 43-45).
- 25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Borkenhagen, AAPA and Shi because Shi's exception handling would improve the integrity of Borkenhagen and AAAP's system by being able to response immediately to a condition such as a network fault to prevent a loss of data, interruption of network service or complete device failure.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Camquy Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 - 8888. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on 703-305-9678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR of Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

Camquy Truong

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